1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
3	RICHMOND DIVISION
4	
5	
6	
7	: GILBERT JAMES, et al., on :
8	behalf of themselves and all : Civil Action No. others similarly situated, : 3:12CV902
9	vs.
10	: September 16, 2013 EXPERIAN INFORMATION SOLUTIONS, :
11	INC. :
12	
13	
14	COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT OF THE CONFERENCE CALL
15	BEFORE THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. PAYNE
16	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
17	
18	APPEARANCES:
19	Leonard A. Bennett, Esquire
20	Matthew J. Erausquin, Esquire Consumer Litigation Association, PC
21	12515 Warwick Boulevard Suite 100
22	Newport News, Virginia 23606 Counsel for the plaintiff;
23	
24	Peppy Peterson, RPR
25	Official Court Reporter United States District Court

```
APPEARANCES: (cont'g)
 1
 2
     Daniel J. McLoon, Esquire
     Jones Day
     555 South Flower Street
 3
     Fiftieth Floor
     Los Angeles, California 90071
 4
 5
     Joseph W. Clark, Esquire
     Edward M. Wenger, Esquire
     Jones Day
 6
     51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
     Washington, D.C. 20001
 7
     Counsel for the defendant
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

PROCEEDINGS

THE COURT: Hello. This is James against Experian Information Solutions, civil 3:12CV902. Who is here for whom?

MR. CLARK: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Joseph Clark, Dan McLoon, and Edward Wenger on behalf of Experian.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, it's Len Bennett or Leonard Bennett and Matthew Erausquin on behalf of plaintiff.

THE COURT: All right, I confess to not understanding where you are after having read the status reports filed on the 12th and the 13th of September. Are you in agreement that you have resolved disputes over interrogatories of the plaintiff six, three, 14, and 20? Mr. Bennett?

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, we are.

THE COURT: All right, Mr. McLoon?

MR. McLOON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Are you in agreement that you have resolved request for production of the plaintiff numbers four, nine, ten, 11, and 19, Mr. Bennett?

MR. BENNETT: We are, Your Honor, the plaintiff

is.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon? 1 2 MR. McLOON: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: As to plaintiff's interrogatory 4 number five and request for -- you see, Mr. Bennett, what 5 I just asked you is if you all were in agreement on 6 document productions four, nine, ten, 11, and 19, but you 7 say -- and you say you are in agreement, but you say later 8 in the sentence that there will be further discussion over 9 request for production nine. How can that be? You see 10 the problem the simple old man has? 11 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, we have agreement. 12 defendant has made representations as to what it intends 13 The defendant has not produced its actual to produce. 14 substantive responses to these documents. It's 15 represented that it is going to start this week, and we'll 16 have a rolling production through the first week of 17 October, and our qualification is --18 THE COURT: When will production be ended? is the last day of the first week of October? 19 20 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, Joe Clark here. 21 the goal. I mean we want to produce as quickly as 22 possible, and we're working with our client to do that --23

are having deadlines, and if you fail to meet the 24 25 deadline, you will be in default. This has been going on

THE COURT: Mr. Clark, we are beyond goal.

for entirely too long, and we are through with goals. 1 2 that clear? 3 MR. CLARK: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: The deadline is the end of the first 5 week of October. 6 MR. BENNETT: October 4th, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: You have to do what is necessary to 8 meet that deadline, Mr. Clark. If that means putting more 9 of your lawyers on the job, more of your client's people 10 on the job, that's what it takes; okay? MR. CLARK: Yes, sir. 11 12 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Bennett, you say as to 13 interrogatory number five, it looked like that that's satisfied. Then you later say in a separate sentence that 14 15 interrogatory five requires further discussions. 16 having a little trouble with that one, too. Where do you 17 stand now on interrogatory five and request number nine? 18 Are you in agreement; yes or no? 19 MR. BENNETT: We are, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: All right, Mr. McLoon? 21 MR. McLOON: Yes, sir. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Now, you are saying it is 23 possible it could resurface if something else by way of production indicates that they haven't produced the right 24

thing; is that right?

25

MR. BENNETT: That's correct, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, interrogatory seven, 11, 15, 16, and 18 and request for production number seven, 15, 18, 26, 28, 29, and 31 are fully at odds, and you say including whether the defendant has the right to supplement its privilege log, and in the report of Experian, it says that that's a moot issue -- I mean a premature issue because they haven't identified -- claimed any privileges, but Experian doesn't address whether they say that you are, in fact, at odds over all those enumerated interrogatories and requests that I just listed.

That's a lot of interrogatories and document productions. I really don't understand why it's necessary to be dealing with these, but I guess I have no choice but to deal with them one at a time. I'm not -- I'm hopeful that perhaps you can get these things sorted out.

Where are the interrogatories? Interrogatory number -- what is the first one that's at odds here, number?

MR. BENNETT: Seven, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Seven, and you all don't have any agreement on. "Describe and explain the complete process, company rules, policy, and procedures by which your computer hardware and software systems match and combine

tradelines and/or personal identifying information within a consumer's credit files, and identify all documents that explain or regard the same and provide the names of at least five persons with substantial knowledge." What is the problem with that one?

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, this is Dan McLoon.

This is essentially asking for every single piece of paper having to do with how one of the largest computer systems in the world operates.

THE COURT: No, it isn't. You are over-reading it if you read it that way.

MR. McLOON: But more importantly, Your Honor, it is really asking for a significant amount of detailed information on issues that are not even in dispute in this case. This is not a case that's going to turn on whether Experian can properly find a consumer's file with less than full identifying information. There is simply no dispute about that.

THE COURT: Well, there is, too. You say -- you won't even give them information that they need to identify people, and you say it's protected.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, Experian has had a policy for certain types of disputes only that without a social security number, we have two problems. Number one, the people who are being asked to determine who owns the

account are telling us, we can't figure that out without you giving us the full social. It doesn't turn on Experian's system. It turns on what the third parties have told us they need in order for them to do the work that the FCRA requires them to do.

Your Honor understands that the way the FCRA is laid out, when a consumer comes to Experian and disputes something that Experian is reporting, the statute says Experian has to go back to its source and convey to the source the consumer's dispute and ask the source to confirm the accuracy of the information. The policies that the plaintiffs are challenging was derived because of what the sources were telling us.

THE COURT: Well, if the source can't identify it -- when you are told to go back to the source and the source can't identify it, then you have no business reporting on it at all, because all of a sudden you know you can't be sure that it's the right person. So you just deep-six that from your, from what you report on and say, sorry, we're not reporting on that.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, it is not that simple.

THE COURT: Well, it is that simple. It's going to be real simple, Mr. McLoon, it can be that simple, and you all try to make everything complicated because you try to put a lot of players on the field, run a screen pass,

and get by, go to the end zone with all the blockers in the way. That's just not going to work.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, I absolutely respect your position, but if you could just give me a minute.

THE COURT: I haven't got that many minutes in my life to go through all the dodges that you all are putting out.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, I'm an officer of the court. I am not creating any dodge. This is a complicated matter that there are many issues that our client is trying to grapple with that are completely legitimate issues. It has nothing to do with dodging anything.

It is absolutely in the public's best interest that when a consumer has derogatory credit in their actual history, that we accurately report that. There is a whole industry out there that's trying to subvert that. It's called credit repair, and it is a common credit repair technique to write a letter to a credit bureau and say, I don't have this account, take it off my credit report.

There is a whole industry out there that we would provide evidence on at trial that is dedicated to do that, and when they succeed, honest consumers who pay their bills on time have to pay higher costs of borrowing because of that. It is in no one's interest, Your

```
Honor --
 1
              THE COURT: You don't have to --
 2
 3
              MR. McLOON: -- to allow credit repair to go on.
 4
              THE COURT: We're not trying credit repair.
 5
     We're trying what you do.
 6
              MR. McLOON: But, Your Honor, that is the exact
 7
     process that the credit repair clinics follow.
8
     submit these exact kind of disputes to Experian.
 9
              THE COURT: Does this case involve a credit
10
     repair?
11
              MR. McLOON: We believe it does.
12
              THE COURT: Which one?
13
              MR. McLOON: We haven't taken the plaintiffs'
     deposition. We believe the named plaintiffs in some cases
14
15
     were trying to get accurate accounts off of their credit
16
     reports.
17
              THE COURT: What reason do you have to believe
18
     that?
19
              MR. McLOON: Because of the language that they
20
          They used language that we have seen credit repair
     clinics use. They use very tricky language saying, I
21
22
     don't owe anything to this entity, so take it off my
     credit report.
23
24
              Well, in fact, I think when we take the
25
     depositions, we're going to prove they, in fact, did have
```

accounts with those entities --

THE COURT: Why would you ever have to go to a lawsuit and get to that point? The fact of the matter is, if they tell you they don't owe it, you can't be reporting it as in credit default. You have to then go find out what's going on, and that's the problem. You don't want to do that. You don't want to spend the money to do it.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, it's absolutely false. The evidence is going to be the policy we're following is more expensive than the policy the plaintiffs would like us to follow. It costs us more to do it the way we're doing it.

THE COURT: Well, let's take number seven. You need to describe and explain the complete process, company rules, policy, and procedures by which your computer hardware and software systems match and combine tradelines and/or personal identifying information within a customer's credit file.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, what that is is a series of mathematical algorithms.

THE COURT: You have to do that, figure out a way to express it; all right?

MR. McLOON: We can describe it in a high-level English language, but, Your Honor, the plaintiffs don't intend to use this as evidence. There's no way they could

present a series of algorithms to the jury.

MR. BENNETT: We absolutely -- I'm sorry. I don't mean to interrupt. I disagree strongly with a large part of what Mr. McLoon has said. We absolutely intend to use that information, and every other bureau has produced it. Experian has represented that it is its prized crown jewels even though we have a protective order.

The question in this case, Your Honor, is a big issue, a big issue as to merit and as to willfulness, is why doesn't Experian apply the same "you have to provide your full social security number when a creditor who pays it money for a credit report buys a credit report"?

Why will Experian provide a report on name and address but the consumer asks to make a dispute, not to request a copy of a credit report but to make a dispute just like all the individuals in this case that objectively did not owe this money. The Court is familiar with the Midland litigation --

THE COURT: You're getting off the track. You're getting off the track.

MR. BENNETT: I'm sorry.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, he's misstated our policy.

THE COURT: Shhh. Please.

MR. McLOON: -- not our policy to say we have to

have a social --1 2 THE COURT: Please. We're in class certification 3 discovery; right? Mr. Bennett? 4 MR. BENNETT: We are, but also the defendant 5 wanted to preserve willfulness as an argument in phase one 6 as well. 7 THE COURT: You mean the defendant wants 8 willfulness litigated? 9 MR. McLOON: We would move for summary judgment, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Then you have to provide discovery on 11 12 it, and you have to answer number seven. And you have --13 you are just going to do it. 14 MR. McLOON: Your Honor, this is Dan McLoon, and 15 I apologize for taking your time. 16 THE COURT: It's not taking my time. It's taking 17 the time needlessly. 18 MR. McLOON: I don't believe it's needless. 19 an officer of this court, and I'm telling you I don't 20 believe it's needless. THE COURT: Okay, Mr. McLoon, you have had your 21 22 say, and answer that. If you can't answer, if you say you have to provide algorithms, then perhaps you have to have 23

an expert help you prepare your answer, but I would assume

that the plaintiff, from what Mr. Bennett has said, is

24

25

that the plaintiff will then take what you have and use that as it has in the past with its own experts.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, it will not happen. This is not going to be a case that's going to turn on matching algorithms. It has nothing do with what's in dispute here.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, answer it. How long do you need to answer it?

MR. McLOON: We would need at least 30 days.

THE COURT: You can have 15. He's been piddling around here discussing this issue and talking about this issue for months. That's a four-corners offense.

All right, now, the next part of interrogatory seven is, "and identify all documents that explain or regard the same and provide the names of at least five persons with substantial knowledge of these systems and processes." Is there any reason you can't provide the names of five people who have substantial knowledge of the processes?

MR. McLOON: I don't believe there are five people. I think it's probably about two.

THE COURT: Can you provide the names of all, and if it turns out that there are more than five, you do at least five. So the names of all or five if there are five.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, I don't think there is any problem with that. I think we put that into our status report. We are happy to provide the names that are available. THE COURT: "All documents that explain and regard the same," meaning the policies, procedures, et cetera. Now, Mr. Bennett, you've been around here long enough to know that that's very broad. MR. BENNETT: We've narrowed it, Your Honor, in the meet-and-confer process. Their actual -- the matching rules are reduced to paper by this defendant, and it is those documents that we have clarified in our multiple meet-and-confer sessions that we are asking. THE COURT: And they're called matching rules? MR. BENNETT: It would be the matching rules, Your Honor. THE COURT: And that satisfies that clause of number seven? MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Do you agree with that, Mr. McLoon? MR. McLOON: I don't believe those documents exist. If they exist, I'm happy to produce them. THE COURT: Well, he said that you all have agreed in the meet-and-confer process that they do exist

and that's how -- and that you agree to produce them.

```
you are saying --
 1
 2
              MR. McLOON: I have to defer to Mr. Clark,
 3
     because I've been out of town for the last couple of days.
 4
     I don't believe that was an agreement --
 5
              MR. BENNETT: Judge, that wasn't what I meant.
 6
     said the plaintiffs have clarified that we would narrow
 7
     this request to that category or that subset of documents.
 8
     The defendant has taken the position from the beginning
 9
     that they will not produce --
              MR. McLOON: We don't think they exist in that
10
     form, Your Honor.
11
12
              THE COURT: How do they exist?
13
              MR. McLOON: I believe they're computer programs.
     I think they're software.
14
15
              MR. CLARK: They are algorithms, mathematical
16
     formulas.
17
              THE COURT: Then you produce the algorithms and
18
     somebody to explain them, and you can take the deposition
19
     of someone to explain them. Have your expert sit in on
20
     the deposition, help you with the questions. But if they
     do exist in any form other than the algorithm, other than
21
     the computer algorithms, you provide those documents to
22
23
     which he's narrowed the request. That's number seven.
24
     Number 11.
25
              MR. BENNETT: We've narrowed number 11 to -- the
```

```
dispute is whether or not --
 1
 2
              THE COURT: Tell me how you've narrowed it by
 3
     word. How does it read now?
              MR. BENNETT: We've asked for all of the lawsuits
 4
 5
     and complaints made to the Federal Trade Commission or the
 6
     Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. We've narrowed that
 7
     to within the last year and only those that pertain to the
     consumers' claim that Experian did not conduct the
 8
 9
     investigation the FCRA requires, and --
10
              THE COURT: That's what it says in the last
     clause, "wherein it was alleged that Experian failed to
11
12
     conduct a proper investigation or reinvestigation with
13
     respect to the information."
14
              MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor, but we narrowed it
15
     by time, so a year before the complaint.
16
              THE COURT: What is the date? Since when, since
17
     what date?
18
              MR. BENNETT: Judge, we would ask for August 1,
     2012, forward.
19
20
              THE COURT: Are you in agreement with that?
21
              MR. CLARK: Yes, Your Honor. We produced a list
22
     of federal cases --
23
              THE COURT: Excuse me just a minute. August what
24
     date, 1?
25
              MR. BENNETT: August 1.
```

THE COURT: 2012. So it's -- this is complaints, investigations, inquiries, administrative proceedings, and civil or criminal actions made or brought against you in which you were involved since August 1, 2012.

MR. CLARK: My understanding was that plaintiffs had limited this to civil complaints, not criminal complaints.

THE COURT: Is that correct -- are there criminal complaints?

MR. BENNETT: No.

THE COURT: So you agree with that, Mr. Bennett?

MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. CLARK: The other issue, and Matt's correspondence to us is that, you know, he wanted any attorney general complaints from any of the 50 states, and that was beyond the scope of the several meet-and-confers that we had on this particular subject wherein we had, I thought, agreed to limit it by time, and we agreed to limit it by government agency, the FTC and CFPB as well as any federal cases.

So I think that's really how this one landed back on your radar, and if they're going to pull the attorney general complaints from any of the 50 states, I mean, that would be consistent with what we thought we agreed to earlier.

1 MR. BENNETT: We're not going to ask for --2 THE COURT: I want to get the wording down for an 3 order. The problem is you all yap and talk, but we've got 4 to reduce it to an order. 5 Identify any and all complaints, investigations, 6 inquiries, administrative proceedings, and civil actions 7 made or brought against you or in which you were involved 8 since August 1, 2012, that was instituted by, and where do 9 we go from there? 10 MR. BENNETT: We would -- Your Honor, we would ask for by the Federal Trade Commission or the Consumer 11 12 Financial Protection Bureau. 13 THE COURT: Instituted by the Federal Trade 14 Commission or what? 15 MR. BENNETT: We would -- actually we would say 16 by or through, which would still be a subset of the 17 current draft 11, by or through the Federal Trade 18 Commission or the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. 19 THE COURT: And then it will be relating to --20 MR. BENNETT: We would actually narrow it, so we would skip that part of the text and take it to "wherein 21 22 it was alleged." 23 THE COURT: All right. Are we in agreement now, 24 gentlemen?

MR. CLARK: Your Honor, I'd like to know whether

25

or not to satisfy this interrogatory and RFP if we've got to produce the actual paper complaints that these various people filed or would have provided. The FTC has the actual FTC complaints.

THE COURT: You have a copy of it.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, they are not in a way that we can access them. We keep a log of them. We can produce the log, but, you know, if there's 10,000, it could take us a year to find them.

THE COURT: That answer is not acceptable. Try again.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, they're just not sorted in a way that we can look for them. We don't keep a file cabinet of all complaints from the FTC. If we did, it would be easy, we'd be happy to do it.

We're not trying to obfuscate here. We're not trying to escape anything. It's just not in a form we can find them. We can give them the names. If they want a sample, we'll be happy to pull a sample for them.

THE COURT: Where are you going to pull the sample from?

MR. McLOON: Well, we would have to do the manual searches. If they say, give us a sample of 20 names, we have to do a manual search. Each manual search probably takes 20, 25 minutes.

THE COURT: A manual search of what? 1 2 MR. McLOON: They are stored by consumer name by 3 date that they come in, and they are stored on a system 4 where you have to know the consumer's name and the date 5 that it came in, and you go to that place and you look for 6 it, and it takes a long time. 7 Where are all those documents stored? THE COURT: 8 MR. McLOON: In Texas. 9 THE COURT: In boxes? 10 MR. McLOON: Well, I think there are some -depending on which date you are talking about, there's 11 12 electronic copies, but they're just not in a searchable 13 database where you can plug in, give me every FTC complaint dealing with a dispute. They're not organized 14 15 that way. They're not searchable that way. 16 THE COURT: That doesn't mean that you don't have 17 to produce them. 18 MR. McLOON: Your Honor --19 THE COURT: That means --20 MR. McLOON: -- I am telling you --21 THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, please. 22 MR. McLOON: -- happy to give them the list 23 because we can produce the list electronically. there's some sample from the list they'd like to look at, 24 25 we can do it, but to pull thousands and thousands of

disputes that have nothing to do -- Your Honor, are we really going to litigate thousands of other people's disputes that have nothing to do with this case? These involve disputes that have nothing to do with whether or not there's a complete social security number provided.

That's the issue in this case. We get thousands of disputes on completely different issues every day, and we'd be pulling thousands and thousands of disputes that have nothing to do with this case.

THE COURT: Do you want to narrow it to the ones where the social security numbers are at issue?

MR. McLOON: The problem is we have no way of identifying those without doing a manual search and pulling every one out and looking at it. They're just not sorted that way.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, that is precisely the point. You use great words like thousands and many hours and so forth, but if you want me to do the balancing that's required in the discovery process, it is your burden to tell me how many hours, how long will it take, et cetera.

MR. McLOON: There would be over 60,000 total disputes of this nature, and each one would take 15 to 20 minutes to find.

THE COURT: Well, then you figure out how long

all that is and tell me what it costs, and we'll deal with it. That's the way you deal with this kind of problem, instead of just complaining about it.

MR. McLOON: I've been trying to work with counsel who we have had, generally, a good relationship with, and I don't think they're accusing me of lying to them when I say there is no way for us to easily recover those.

I've explained to them what we can produce. I certainly told them, when we were meeting in person after you ordered us to do that over the videoconference, that we can pull the electronic examples, and if there's some reason that they want to pull a sample of all those disputes, that's fine.

I don't think there's going to be any genuine issue that we weren't aware that there was this issue, and we are going to have to explain at trial why it was that we were grappling with lots of competing interests, including the interests of consumers to do legitimate disputes, and we tried to balance all those interests, but that has nothing to do with us claiming that we were unaware of the issue. So, I mean, I don't think there's any dispute --

THE COURT: Will you stipulate that you were aware of these disputes?

MR. McLOON: We were aware of concerns of consumers who wished to produce disputes without providing full socials, yes. We will stipulate to that.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, we've offered them stipulations regarding --

THE COURT: Mr. Bennett, what is wrong with that stipulation?

MR. BENNETT: Because it doesn't address Rule 23. We aren't going to have a problem proving willfulness, in my opinion, and I would never call Mr. McLoon a liar or another opponent a liar, particularly in front of the Court, but I absolutely find it an incredible and unbelievable assertion that we've narrowed this list -- it's not 60,000.

We've narrowed the Consumer Financial Protection
Bureau list to just since August of '12. We've given the
defendant -- the CFPB has a summary that doesn't provide
the details. It has the type of dispute, for failure to
investigate, for example, to Experian and has a number
assigned and a date. We've given the defendant that list,
which is nowhere close to the 60,000 Mr. McLoon suggests,
and they can identify by date.

If it's anything like Equifax and TransUnion, the disputes that come in through the government regulators are directed to a specific source at Experian. They're

not, for example, sent to Chile, and those would be easily 1 2 isolated. 3 MR. McLOON: How many are there? 4 MR. BENNETT: There are several thousand. 5 There are 3,000 in the list we sent MR. CLARK: 6 you. 7 MR. BENNETT: And that was not August of 2012. 8 It was even broader. The August 12 is more narrow than 9 that. 10 MR. McLOON: So to pull every one of those at 20 minutes per is 5,000 hours. 11 12 MR. BENNETT: If your suggestion is that it would 13 take you 20 minutes, which is ten times or more than that 14 of what the individuals at each company would take if 15 they're going to actually do a full-blown dispute, and 16 regardless, Your Honor, there is not an objection that is 17 in the papers that would -- and certainly there's none 18 that's been substantiated at all other than what I think to be the --19 20 THE COURT: What are you talking about, there's not an objection? There's a whole bunch of objections. 21 22 MR. CLARK: We objected because we thought this would be unduly burdensome, and these modifications are 23 24 helpful. Your Honor, what I'm wondering is if you would

permit us to provide the FTC list, which I think we can do

25

here in short order, and allow us to do, you know, perhaps a random sampling or pull from that list so we're not going after some 3,000.

We can work with plaintiffs. They can identify a handful or number, and we could try to pull those and get those ones crossed off. We've been working on preparing a list --

THE COURT: What is the basis of asserting it takes 25 minutes to do this once you are into the electronic database or the document boxes where these are kept?

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, this is Dan McLoon.

That is my experience having sat down and watched someone do it. Now, if there is a faster way to do it, I'm unaware of it. Joe, are you aware of a faster way to do it?

MR. CLARK: No, I am not.

MR. McLOON: The reason that, Len, it takes longer is because the average dispute, when a consumer writes a dispute, the agent is not pulling copies of prior correspondence from the consumer. That's what has to be done here.

It isn't just finding the consumer's file. Yes, the consumer's file can be found in a matter of a couple of minutes. If you want the DR logs from those consumers,

if you want the DR logs from those consumers, we could do it very quickly. You are right. It would be a couple minutes per times 3,000, but that's still an awful lot of time.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, we offered Mr. McLoon, we offered the defendant, and I haven't talked to Mr. McLoon since the first meet-and-confer right after the very first hearing, we have offered the defendant's counsel a stipulation that if we were to have these records, that we would be able to identify specific consumers as members of the class, and the defendant refuses that stipulation and wants to claim it's really difficult because if you had to look at the individual records how impossible it would be.

At the same time, with respect to this interrogatory and related RFP and another one for which there was no burdensomeness objection related to the class list information, in both instances, the defendant wants to have its cake and eat it, too. It wants to say, we're not going to give you the underlying documents, but if you had to use those underlying documents, which we're not going to share with you, nobody would be able to ascertain and identify a class.

MR. McLOON: I don't believe that's our position.

Our position is that if you looked at the documents --

THE COURT: Slow down. 1 2 MR. McLOON: Our position is it's very 3 time-consuming to find those documents. 4 THE COURT: Yes, but then you're going to use 5 that as the basis as opposing class certification. 6 MR. McLOON: We will not use that it takes time 7 to find the documents as a basis to oppose class. 8 THE COURT: Anything else? 9 MR. CLARK: On this point? 10 THE COURT: On that issue, yes. 11 MR. CLARK: Yeah, Len has offered a stipulation 12 here, and he's done this --13 THE COURT: Who is that; Mr. Clark? Give us your 14 name, if you will. 15 MR. CLARK: Joe, Joe Clark. It would be helpful 16 for us to actually see the draft stipulation before we 17 agree to it. I think some of these we may have been able 18 to resolve by way of stipulation, but it's hard to sort of 19 agree to something in principle or theory, and any time 20 we've asked for a stipulation, we've tried to draft something up so we can trade copies and understand what it 21 22 is we're stipulating. 23 That's something you could have asked THE COURT: 24 for in your discussions, and apparently you didn't, so 25 that's it.

All right, on 11, it's been modified to read,
"Identify any and all complaints, investigations,
inquiries, administrative proceedings, and civil actions
made or brought against you in which you were involved
since August 1, 2012, that was instituted by or through
the FTC, Federal Trade Commission, or Consumer" what is
it?

MR. McLOON: Financial Protection Bureau.

THE COURT: "Federal Protection Bureau wherein it was alleged that Experian failed to conduct a proper investigation or reinvestigation with respect to the information."

Now, the wherein clause, Mr. Bennett, seems to be -- how is that tethered to this particular case?

MR. BENNETT: Because the violation in this case is just that. It is that the consumer made the dispute, and defendant refused to do an investigation. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau reasons that are -- like they're multiple-choice reasons.

The one reason that most closely fit this of all the different ways that a consumer or reasons a consumer might make a CFPB dispute is the one that we've described in here.

THE COURT: Well, what is it? It's not described.

MR. BENNETT: It's that Experian failed to conduct a proper investigation with respect to the consumer's dispute.

THE COURT: How does that fit the class issue? You are talking about class discovery now.

MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. Because the class -- the question is that the consumer disputes were homogenous enough for purposes of Rule 23 analysis that they all received the same two dispute or response forms from Experian.

THE COURT: Why wouldn't it be more reasonable to narrow this to wherein the dispute was X which is what these people are complaining about?

MR. McLOON: Failed to conduct an investigation because you didn't provide a full social.

MR. BENNETT: Because the CFPB categorization is not broken down in that fashion, and the defendant had never raised that suggestion to us in any of our meet-and-confer discussions.

THE COURT: Whether they did or didn't, I mean, it seems to me like in order to tailor the discovery to the allegations in the complaint, that would be a reasonable narrowing, and I don't understand what you are saying about the CFPB and its formats or listings. What does that mean? Help me out with it.

MR. BENNETT: Sure, Your Honor. The consumer -under the law, the consumer can make a dispute directly to
the credit bureaus. The consumer can also make a
dispute -- it used to be the Federal Trade Commission, but
now they can make it to the Consumer Financial Protection
Bureau.

Experian. In addition, if the dispute is unheeded, then the regulator can actually contact Experian directly. So the question would not be a complaint about the failure to provide the social. We don't expect that that would exist, but it would be a series of consumer disputes that came into Experian for which Experian then, even though it could have identified the consumer, refused to conduct an investigation because the consumer didn't dot every I or cross every T the way Experian demanded.

THE COURT: All right, I understand what the difference is. All right, the objections are overruled. Answer the question as modified on the record and provide the documents respecting the same. What is the correlative document request?

MR. BENNETT: 15 and 26.

THE COURT: Is there any independent objection to 15 and 26, or 15 or 26?

MR. CLARK: I think it's the same basis or the

same theory that we discussed with regard to interrogatory number 11. There is -- to the extent there is any additional issue, we're sort of back to these privacy concerns which --

THE COURT: We'll deal with those later.

MR. CLARK: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right, now, that takes care of

11. Interrogatory 15, "Identify each and every instance
within the five years preceding the filing of this
complaint in which you provided notice to a consumer that
you would not process his or her dispute without the
consumer providing additional information or
documentation." Then they give you some examples. The
only objection is the privacy one here.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, this is the one that, when we were speaking with you by phone before, it was your suggestion that we just provide the numbers, because that's all that was needed for class certification, and Mr. Bennett's concern was, well, he wasn't sure that we'd be able to identify who it was that corresponded with the number, and my representation to you then and now is, the numbers we can provide we can say that we would be able to provide the identification of each individual corresponding to the numbers that we provide.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, my recollection of the

last phone call with Your Honor was different than Mr. McLoon's but you asked me, so why did we need more than numbers. I explained, as I did earlier in this call, which is, this defendant's primary opposition is that you could not look at these records and determine whether someone is a class member, and we disagreed.

MR. McLOON: That's not our position, Len. That's not our position. We have never said if you looked --

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, please let him finish what he was saying.

MR. McLOON: I apologize, Your Honor. I am sorry to do that.

MR. BENNETT: We are particularly sensitive to being surprised later in class certification briefing regarding claims of lack of ascertainability or typicality, and we have proposed a number of stipulations which relate only to what would be obtained from these documents, and the defendant does not agree to those stipulations.

There was no objection other than it would violate the Fair Credit Reporting Act. It would not have, but Your Honor has already ruled and has already issued the order that's in PACER that this objection is overruled. There was no burdensome, there is no scope or

other objection here. We have a protective order to keep all this protected.

THE COURT: All right. I've got the objection in front of me. I'm looking actually at the document filed by the defendant. I've been back through it. The objection is overruled, and you should provide that which is requested in the first sentence of interrogatory number 15. The example is just only for your help.

The next one is interrogatory 16. "For each and every instance within the five years preceding the filing of this complaint in which you processed a consumer dispute for a consumer who did not provide a full social security number within his or her dispute, provide the consumer's full name, last known address, and the dates that you processed the dispute." The objection is the privacy issue.

MR. CLARK: Your Honor, in our correspondence, we sent a copy of the California state constitution as well as a case, *Pioneer Electronics*, also out in California, and we really have some concerns there. There may very well be other states with similar constitutional provisions.

We can envision a lawsuit from consumers in California or any one of those states, you know, challenging us for violating these provisions, and, you

know, that is a grave and serious concern. 1 2 THE COURT: Why do you need these, Mr. Bennett? 3 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, these -- this is the 4 same -- we don't need these. We withdraw it given the 5 Court's ruling on the previous --6 THE COURT: You are withdrawing interrogatory 16; 7 is that right? MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. 8 9 THE COURT: All right. MR. BENNETT: I don't agree with their 10 11 explanation of California constitutional claim, but 12 there's no reason to fight for this one. We have the 13 information based --THE COURT: 18. "For instances from the five 14 15 years preceding the filing of this complaint in which you 16 have sold a credit report to a third party where the third 17 party did not supply a social security number as part of 18 the inquiry, state the name of the consumer, the last known address for that consumer, and the dates on which 19 20 you sold the credit file to that party." MR. CLARK: We don't understand --21 22 THE COURT: Just a minute, please. 23 MR. BENNETT: Judge, we've asked the defendant to 24 stipulate that it does not require its customers to provide a social security number in order to obtain a 25

consumer report. 1 2 MR. McLOON: We have no problem with that. 3 MR. BENNETT: Then 18 is resolved, Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: 18 has been resolved, and that is the 5 stipulation, and the stipulation is what, Mr. Bennett? 6 MR. BENNETT: That Experian does not require its 7 customers to provide a consumer's social security number 8 in order to purchase a credit report. 9 THE COURT: That's stipulated. Now, to which extent do document requests seven, 15, 18, 26, 28, 29, and 10 11 31 correlate to what I've already ruled and I don't need to worry with them anymore? 12 13 MR. McLOON: Seven you've already addressed, Your 14 Honor. 15 THE COURT: What about 15, 18, 26? 16 MR. BENNETT: 26 you've already addressed. 17 THE COURT: Where is 15? Where is this, 18 plaintiffs' first set of request for admissions? There's 19 no objection to that. The objections to the request for 20 admissions start with 26. MR. CLARK: This is document request, Your Honor. 21 22 THE COURT: Oh, I'm sorry. Where are the 23 document request objections? 24 MR. CLARK: The back. 25 MR. BENNETT: Right after that, Judge.

1 THE COURT: Seven I've already ruled on, all 2 right, and as per the discussion earlier. The next one is 3 15. 4 MR. CLARK: Interrogatory number 11. 5 MR. BENNETT: We withdraw 15. 6 THE COURT: Request number 15 is withdrawn? 7 MR. BENNETT: Yes, Judge. 8 THE COURT: Number 18, "Produce all dispute 9 letters sent to you by a consumer with a Virginia address since January 2011." The only objection to that is the 10 11 privacy. 12 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, also it doesn't have 13 anything to do with this case. It's not limited to the 14 issues in this case. 15 MR. BENNETT: It is, though, reasonably 16 calculated to discover the evidence that is limited to 17 this case. 18 THE COURT: How? 19 MR. BENNETT: Which is -- and the defendant has 20 not objected, Your Honor, but for claiming it would violate the Fair Credit Reporting Act. 21 22 THE COURT: Yes. Their only objection made is the privacy objection. 23 24 MR. McLOON: Your Honor, there will be thousands 25 and thousands --

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, you should have thought about that when you wrote your objections. You've objected and -- the rule is you file your objection or you lose it. Sorry, but that's the rule. MR. CLARK: Your Honor, Joe Clark here. We objected not only on burden and scope and it being overbroad --THE COURT: Where? MR. CLARK: We also objected --THE COURT: Mr. Clark, where is it? Maybe I've Where in your objection is it? misread it. MR. CLARK: I stand corrected, Your Honor. You are correct that it is the privacy issues that we raised Those privacy issues, I wanted to say, go beyond here. the FCRA. THE COURT: Okay. MR. McLOON: Your Honor, you're being asked to order us to do this, and I would just urge you to consider Federal Rule of Civil Procedure number one. We're being ordered to --THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, there are rules that talk about how you file objections, and if you haven't filed them, then they're waived. MR. McLOON: I'm asking the Court to give us

permission in this one case to supplement our objection

that these requests have nothing to do with the issues in this case. There are -- I would represent to the Court I've been doing this for 20 years. Of all of the disputes we're going to receive from Virginia consumers, it would be a very microscopic percentage that would have submitted less than full social security numbers.

So you may be talking about 20,000 disputes and maybe a handful, ten, 12, a dozen are going to be involved in this case. So we are producing tens of thousands of letters that have nothing to do with this case, and these are all having to do with the private personal information of Virginia consumers. I just don't understand why the Court would order that.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, the rules are the rules, and you need to live by them.

MR. McLOON: I'm asking the Court to give us leave to supplement our objections to object that these are not reasonably calculated to lead to discovery of admissible evidence in this case, and they're burdensome.

THE COURT: You've just expanded it.

MR. McLOON: I apologize. I didn't think I had. That's what I was trying to convey to the Court, that there would be a lot of these, and they would have nothing to do with this case. They are not limited to the issues in this case.

THE COURT: Mr. Bennett.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, first of all, the defendant has not even asked until now, until this moment hasn't asked us --

THE COURT: Mr. Bennett, he is asking for leave to amend his objection in that fashion.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, certainly we would object to that at this late hour. We would be prejudiced given the commitments that we've already made and telegraphed in the case. We are deep in it with mediation in two days.

We have -- already we're having to ask the Court to enlarge discovery to permit their response, and we've narrowed it to Virginia. We've narrowed it to a narrow time frame, and we've narrowed it only to those consumers that are making an actual credit reporting dispute as opposed to requesting copies of their credit report or --

THE COURT: Well, it doesn't say that. It says all dispute letters.

MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor, all consumer dispute letters, and the defendant's primary argument so far with us offline have been the ascertainability and the typicality arguments trying to piggyback on our loss in Soutter, and the defendants -- and we have offered them the compromise that if we did have this letter -- Mr.

McLoon claims it's infinitesimally small with nothing other than these very generalized -- the same generalized overview that you've received we get, that -- then the defendant could stipulate that if they had to go through and look at those letters, they would be able to identify and ascertain class members who had requested --

MR. McLOON: I have no problem with that. I have no problem saying that if we look at the letters we can tell whether they are in the class or not. I have no problem with that.

MR. BENNETT: And that you are not going to claim the burden of looking at those letters as a bar to class certification.

MR. McLOON: Correct.

THE COURT: Say it fully.

MR. McLOON: That we will not argue that the burden of looking at letters is a ground to deny class certification and that if we did look at the letters, we could figure out whether the person was in the class or not.

THE COURT: Do you agree with that, Mr. Bennett?

Do you withdraw it because of the stipulation or not?

MR. BENNETT: Judge, I'd have -- if I can think about the stipulation, make sure that the wordsmithing that Mr. McLoon is thinking is not leaving any language

```
loophole and then provide a response after I've looked at
 1
 2
     it in writing and responded. In concept, we would agree
     with that.
 3
 4
              THE COURT: It's tentatively withdrawn as per the
 5
     stipulation, wording to be determined, and you will
 6
     determine the wording when?
 7
              MR. BENNETT: By close of business tomorrow.
 8
              THE COURT: That's fine. All right, request for
 9
     production number -- no, wait a minute. Yeah, number
     18 -- number 26, excuse me. Please produce --
10
11
              MR. CLARK: We already handled that, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: We didn't do production 26, did we?
12
13
     I don't think so.
              MR. CLARK: It relates in substance to, I
14
15
     believe, interrogatory number 11.
16
              THE COURT: Okay, so it's tied to the ruling on
17
     number 11.
18
              MR. CLARK: Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: All right, 28.
19
20
              MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: "Produce a copy of all letters,
21
22
     notices, or other document, whether sent electronically or
     hard copy, provided to any consumer in the five years
23
     preceding the filing of this complaint in which additional
24
25
     identifying information was requested before you would
```

process their dispute."

The objection is -- it says here that Experian and plaintiffs have agreed to withdraw request for production number 28 upon Experian providing a complete response to number 15, and then it's objected to because of the privacy rights objection.

MR. McLOON: I think Your Honor has already handled 15, Your Honor.

MR. BENNETT: We'll withdraw 28.

THE COURT: Next one is 29, "Please produce all written communications received from any consumer on or after December 28, 2007, for whom a disclosure log shows that on or after December 28, 2007, Experian responded to that communication and mailed a letter type number 066, or one described in Experian's records as or with a notation substantially similar to 'Letter paragraphs=Not mine or non-specific disp-no SSN (066).'"

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, this is a subset of the class. There were two letters that Experian used when a consumer did not have a social security number. This was one that was used more recently and much more narrowly, and the disclosure log is a form that this, as you've already heard from Mr. McLoon's earlier suggestions why can't they produce just the disclosure log, this is a document internal to Experian that it can use to narrow

and search to this small subset of consumers.

Mr. McLoon says for Virginia, for example, the small fraction of the disputes or communications would apply in this case. Well, this interrogatory asks for that small fraction of those consumers that Experian --

MR. McLOON: Is this Virginia only?

MR. BENNETT: It's not Virginia only.

THE COURT: This is not tied to Virginia only.

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, there are over 60,000 people. We could identify in a matter of about two to three minutes the list of people, but to get copies of all correspondence with those people, over 60,000 people that's about 20 minutes per, you are talking about 20- to 30,000 hours it would take.

MR. BENNETT: We would agree to narrow, if they give us the complete list, Your Honor, if they narrowed the production of documents to just Virginia, then we would agree to narrow the request, but the burdensomeness objection is again as before, they didn't make that, and it is not the basis for their objection.

MR. McLOON: Again, Your Honor, I would request leave. 60,000 people. It's over 60,000, the number of people who got that letter, and it was an error if we did not object on the grounds of burden.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, I'm not -- I'm -- I hear

your request, your objection, and I'm going to give Mr.

Bennett a chance to say what he wants to say about it. Do
you have anything else to say about it, your request to
amend your objection?

MR. McLOON: We have been talking with them about this issue. Mr. Bennett is fully aware of the process which we have to retrieve hard copy of correspondence. He understands it's not something we can do on an automated basis.

It's a manual process of finding the correspondence and making a copy of it, and we've shared with him going back a period of months that the number was over 60,000. It's inconceivable that he didn't understand months ago that we thought this was burdensome.

THE COURT: That doesn't make any difference, what he understood. It's what position you staked out. All right, Mr. Bennett, what do you say?

MR. BENNETT: Judge, that is not what -- I certainly don't agree with Mr. McLoon when he suggests I know that it's so burdensome. In every meet-and-confer, I've disagreed. The other defendants and other defendants in other cases have done it.

THE COURT: Other defendants in other cases in class certification have provided answers to a document -- responses to a document request of this sort; is that what

you are saying? 1 2 MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. 3 MR. McLOON: Over 60,000 people's correspondence? 4 THE COURT: Just a minute, Mr. McLoon. 5 asking the questions now. I did intend to ask, did it 6 involve the volume that Mr. McLoon says is involved here. 7 MR. BENNETT: Well, it has involved much greater. 8 In the Cappetta v. GC Services case, 3:08CV288, Judge 9 Spencer considered exactly the same argument from a Fair Credit Reporting Act defendant, GC Services, claiming it 10 11 had 500,000 files, and the defendant was ordered to 12 provide a mirrored copy of the database so that our 13 experts could then obtain the information, which we did, 14 and the class was certified over contest. 15 THE COURT: Would you take that here? 16 MR. BENNETT: We did, Your Honor. In addition, 17 Your Honor has already --18 THE COURT: Wait a minute, we did. I mean is that same solution a solution to number 29 --19 20 MR. McLOON: I don't believe it's technically feasible --21 22 THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, just a minute. Let Mr. 23 Bennett answer, and then you'll have a chance. 24 MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor, we would take that 25 just as we did with the CoreLogic case where initially the

defendant argued that was not feasible either, and now we have a mirror of that database to obtain the data we received just a little bit --

THE COURT: In other words, they give you a database, and then you do the work of extracting the letters that meet this description; is that what you are saying?

MR. BENNETT: Yes, Judge. We pay for it, we have the burden of putting the staff up and making it happen.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, why can't you provide him a mirror image of the database that you have that has this information in it?

MR. McLOON: Well, A, we're talking about millions of consumers. There is no way to do it otherwise, and we are talking about essentially almost a significant percentage of everyone in the United States. There's no way that I'm aware of, Your Honor, to pare this down to communications that relate to this lawsuit.

THE COURT: You said 60,000 earlier.

MR. McLOON: 60,000, but the actual correspondence is not sorted -- we could identify the 60,000 people very simply in a search, and we could give them the list of names, but to go and find all of the copies of correspondence from those 60,000 people, you've got to be looking in a database dealing with millions and

millions of people, and it's one of the largest databases in the world.

It has, you know, all of those people's personal confidential information that have nothing to do with this lawsuit, have never made the kind of dispute that's at issue in this case are all in the same database. It would be -- A, I'd be surprised if there's many computers around that Mr. Bennett has access to that could hold a database that size. You're talking about an IBM mainframe computer. It's just inconceivable to me that it could technically be done.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Bennett says it can be done.

MR. McLOON: Mr. Bennett doesn't know our computer system, Your Honor. He's never done anything like that before with our database.

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, what we could do is what we did in *Cappetta*, which is we could send our computer expert down. Experian could pre-vet them, send our computer expert down.

CoreLogic had a mainframe. Its database was similar, but the data itself can be exported in almost every instance into a more conventional database format, particularly when all we're talking about here are archived copies of scanned documents that this defendant

and its staff regularly accessed when sued by these 1 2 consumers so they could defend and try to beat the 3 consumer's lawsuit. 4 THE COURT: So you are prepared to send your person down there and do that? 5 6 MR. BENNETT: We will, Your Honor, yes. 7 THE COURT: Any reason he can't do that, Mr. 8 McLoon? 9 MR. McLOON: Your Honor, we can vet the person. I'd be happy to have them meet with our technological 10 people and figure out if a copy could be made, but I want 11 12 Your Honor to understand, we think it is horribly unfair 13 to millions of people whose personal private information 14 has nothing to do with this case, millions of people, and 15 it's being handed over to third parties who we have no 16 idea who they are --17 THE COURT: Of course you do. It's under a 18 protective order. That's a disingenuous argument. 19 MR. McLOON: Well, Your Honor --20 THE COURT: Mr. McLoon. Mr. McLoon, in addition to that, you have it within your wherewithal to do this 21 22 and to find it, and he's offering you another alternative, 23 one that has been approved by other judges in this district and, frankly, one that makes sense. 24

MR. McLOON: Your Honor, can I explain what I

25

think the differences are?

THE COURT: No, Mr. McLoon, you are arguing about an objection that you didn't make. You know --

MR. McLOON: We're talking about a process that isn't even being requested here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: He's not going -- he's offering you a compromise to this. If you don't want to do it, fine, I'll rule on the request.

MR. McLOON: I want the Court to understand that there are over 60,000 people who will be responsive to this request, and my honest, best-faith estimate is it's about 15 minutes per, 15 to 20 minutes per in order to do this. And that's literally what he's asking us to do.

MR. BENNETT: Mr. McLoon represented until now it was 15,000, a little less. The last time he and I were on the phone together was the videoconference. We were told it was less than 15,000, and now it's apparently 60,000. In reality, it might be something less once the work is done.

MR. McLOON: Let me check with my colleagues,
Your Honor. If I'm misspeaking, I apologize. Joe and Ed,
how many people got the 66 paragraphs?

MR. CLARK: Right. So 15,357. The issue is that there are different paragraphs 66, 903 --

MR. McLOON: I apologize, Your Honor. I was

misspeaking.

MR. CLARK: There are a lot of different numbers that are floating around.

MR. McLOON: It is 15,000. We're talking about paragraph 66. I misspoke on my part.

THE COURT: All right, now, the objection respecting privacy is overruled. The motion verbally made to include a burdensomeness objection is overruled. It wasn't an accident. All of these objections appear here about privacy, and a number of them -- and they were all carefully thought out.

It's clear from what you all know that at the time, as said here in the record, the defendant knew at the time that it had some idea of the volume. As I have gotten into the volume -- I mean into these objections, it seems to me they were carefully thought out, and they don't include a burdensomeness objection.

But if I were to be considering it on the basis of burden, the number of documents has been referred to as 60,000, and mistakenly so, and it's 15,000. And that is not an insubstantial amount of work to be done. However, given the importance of these kinds of documents to the certification process, it is a reasonable thing to request and get this information. There's no objection that it's not doable.

In addition to that, the recitation of burden hasn't really been documented, whereas here the figures vacillate by a factor of four. The Court can't really rely on that estimate on the basis of an -- in order to give the protection sought by the defendant.

I think the burden -- it is true that you can't push a button and get these things, but the company is in litigation all the time. It chose to keep its records in this fashion, and when the time comes that a record is relevant, discoverable, reasonably calculated to lead to discovery of admissible evidence and it has it, then it will have to pay the consequences of producing the records from the system that it chose to use. So for those reasons, the objection is overruled.

The only question I have is whether or not there was any modification to number 29 to the date.

MR. BENNETT: There was not, Judge, but the particular letter that's requested, the 66 letter, was not used until the more recent part of the class period.

MR. McLOON: I don't believe it was used until 2011 for the first time.

THE COURT: What date are we going to use for the order?

MR. BENNETT: We could use January 1, 2011, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does that suit you? 1 2 MR. McLOON: There's going to be nothing between 3 January and some date in July, but that's fine. 4 MR. CLARK: July 10th. 5 THE COURT: We'll just take January 1, 2011. 6 think that takes care of all -- no, number 31. 31, 7 "Please produce all emails which reference or relate in 8 any way to this case or which contain any of the following 9 phrases: "Menton," "identification," "identifying information," or "utility bill." 10 That is objected to as overly broad and 11 12 burdensome, and that's further evidence that the defendant 13 knows when to make a burdensome objection, and it made it 14 Then, let's see. Is there anything else? I guess here. 15 it's all burdensomeness. 16 MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, we agree to narrow this 17 to include specific records, possible records custodians 18 working at the supervisor or management level of the 19 national -- or the NCAC, which is the Texas dispute 20 facility, or within the Experian compliance department in Costa Mesa. 21 22 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, this is Joe Clark.

THE COURT: And? Have you all resolved this in

are running searches across email custodians based on that

23

24

25

modification.

that fashion? Is that what you are saying? 1 2 MR. CLARK: I believe so, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: So it will read, "Please produce all 4 emails which reference or relate in any way to this case 5 or which contain any of the following phrases." Then how 6 do you modify it? Which are in or which appear in the 7 what, the emails of who? 8 MR. BENNETT: Within the email of supervisor or 9 management employees of Experian within either its NCAC or 10 compliance departments. 11 THE COURT: Supervisor and management? 12 MR. BENNETT: Yes, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Do you agree to that, Mr. Clark? 14 MR. CLARK: Yes, sir. We're running those 15 searches at present. 16 THE COURT: So added to the text of 31 is, which 17 appear in emails of supervisors and management in 18 Experian's NCAC facility; is that what it is? Or 19 compliance department; is that right? MR. CLARK: Center. 20 THE COURT: Center. Compliance center, okay. 21 22 Okay. You all have agreed to that. All right, that takes 23 care of everything I think here. 24 Now, on these privacy objections, even though 25 they've been overruled, you have to treat them under

protective order, Mr. Bennett. 1 2 MR. BENNETT: We understand, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: And if they're ever filed anywhere, 4 they have to be filed under seal or in some way to protect 5 them. 6 MR. BENNETT: Yes, Judge. 7 THE COURT: Is there anything else that needs to 8 be done? 9 MR. BENNETT: No, Your Honor, I don't believe so. MR. CLARK: Not for the defense, Your Honor. 10 11 THE COURT: Mr. Bennett, you can get a transcript 12 from the court reporter and -- by the way, what about the 13 What about the dates in which these amended -- I dates? mean these documents have been produced and answers have 14 15 to be provided? What dates are we going to have in the 16 order? 17 MR. McLOON: Your Honor, I don't even know how 18 many Virginia residents there are. I wouldn't even begin 19 to be able to tell you how long it's going to take us. 20 THE COURT: You want me to tell you, or do you 21 want --22 MR. McLOON: Your Honor, I'm sure Your Honor has great experience in this area. All I can represent to you 23 24 is that this is a manual process. There could be tens of

25

thousands of them.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, I don't know whether you meant that specifically or not, but the fact of the matter is, in the past, I have, in fact, had extensive experience, both litigating over and, in fact, rooting through documents of great volume, and I know there are systems and ways to make it efficient and to do it reasonably that can be adapted in almost any case.

There are professional services. In fact, there are law firms that have entire practices devoted to this, and I'm sure they can help you out.

And before any claim of burden is made from now on, maybe there will be some talking to all these people and providing information that will be sufficient for the Court to conclude that there actually is burden, but he who cries burden too often will find that it's hard to buy, particularly where, as in this instance, a number of things turned out, upon close examination, not to really be very burdensome at all, or if so, they're burdensome within a tolerance that is appropriate given what is at stake in the case.

Now, Mr. Bennett, have you got any ideas on the dates of compliance?

MR. BENNETT: Your Honor, the defendant was previously representing October 4th, but if the defendant had until October 13th.

MR. McLOON: If the numbers are what I expect they are, Your Honor, I don't believe we can completely comply by that date. We can do it on a rolling basis. Until I know the numbers, I feel very uncomfortable telling the Court that that's possible.

Now, Your Honor has great experience, and I can't disagree with that. I'm just telling you, I know the system. I've worked with it for years. It is a manual process, and it is time-consuming. We're talking about numbers of 15,000 for the letter 66, and I don't know how many total Virginia consumers submitted disputes during this time period, but it could be in the tens of thousands. It could be.

All we can do is what we can do. We can't shut our client's business down for two months to do this, so we'll do the best we can. We can start producing almost -- within two weeks and then do our best to get it done as quickly as possible after that. That's all I can say in this call.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to give you a deadline of October 30 to have it all done.

MR. McLOON: I would request, Your Honor, if we determine the process is taking longer, that we'll come back and work with the plaintiff to see if we can come up with a stipulation.

THE COURT: You all can do what you need to do, but I have no information there's any risk of shutting down Experian's business in order to do this. Nobody has made any showing to that effect.

MR. McLOON: Of course I understand. I was saying there's certainly limits on what we're capable of doing given practical constraints. There's only a certain number of employees who are trained to do this. We can't create new employees overnight. It would take training time and things like that. There's just certain limits we're going to have to be stuck with, and we'll do the best we can within those limits.

THE COURT: Mr. McLoon, in 1975, there was a multidistrict litigation filed here in front of Judge Merhige, and much of the same complaint that you are making now was made on the basis of sort of the same kind of general information, and the Judge ordered that these documents, most of which were in salt mines, literally in salt mines in no organized fashion, be reviewed and be produced.

And it was represented that they'd have to be special people to be able to do it, and it was represented that it would take somebody with knowledge to do it and every complaint known to God or man about why it couldn't be done was raised.

But the fact of the matter is it was done, and it was done by virtue of agreements between lawyers and a client that wanted to end up complying with what the Judge had ordered to be done and lawyers who were creative in figuring out a way to do it. In some instances, there were things that actually it turned out could not be done, and in other instances there were things that turned out to have been thought extremely difficult of achievement that really were not at all.

Lawyers working together -- and today there are professional services available that actually have refined the techniques and linked them to the modern-day world of the salt mine which is the ether where the documents are now held. Your client needs to learn that it needs to focus on that aspect of its responsibilities when it's in litigation. All right, that cakes care of everything.

Mr. Bennett, you can get a copy of the transcript and send me a draft order which I'll expect will faithfully indicate or reflect every ruling that has been made here without any inflation or exaggeration.

MR. BENNETT: Yes, Judge.

THE COURT: I'll expect you to have that here next week. Thank you. Bye-bye.

MR. BENNETT: Thank you.

ı	1
1	(End of proceedings.)
2	
3	
4	I certify that the foregoing is a correct
5	transcript from the record of proceedings in the
6	above-entitled matter.
7	
8	
9	/s/ P. E. Peterson, RPR Date
10	T. E. Pederson, Rink
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	